

# The Mountain Advocate.

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## POWERS SCORES THE DEMOCRATS

**Extracts From Speech  
Made by Him on the  
Floor of the House of  
Representatives, May  
12, 1916.**

The very first law (The Underwood Tariff Act) that was passed after the Wilson administration came in power, exempted from the Civil Service Regulations more than six hundred agents, deputy collectors, inspectors and other income tax employees to be employed in the collection of the new Internal Revenue taxes.

In the very first general Deficiency bill put upon the Statute books by the Wilson administration. There was a provision authorizing appointments, and removals, without reference to the Civil Service Act 1145 Deputy Collectors of Internal Revenue and 176 Deputy U. S. Marshalls.

When the Federal Revenue Banking Law was enacted the Democrats over the earnest protest of the Republican members of Congress, inserted a provision in it exempting from the classified competitive test, all appointees of the Board.

By an act of Dec. 17, 1914, (38 Stat. 739) over the protest of Republican Members of Congress, there were exempted from competitive test 200 employees in the Internal Revenue Service to enforce the provision of the act regulating the distributing and sale of narcotics.

By the act of Dec. 26, 1914, the Democrats again ignored their platform pledge and exempted from the Civil Service laws, the secretaries, clerks, attorneys, special experts and examiners in the Federal Trade Commission.

By an act of July 16, 1914, the Democrats again forgot all about their sacred promises to the American people to uphold the Civil Service laws, when they exempted from competitive test the commercial attaches in the Department of Commerce.

The Democratic Party by the act of Jan. 28, 1915, again reminded the American people that it had no regard for its platform pledges when it included in the

Coast Guard, and relieved them from the Civil Service laws, the members of the Life Saving Service.

By the acts of March 4, 1913, Aug. 1, 1915, and other acts, the Democrats have shown their utter disregard for Civil Service laws, and their platform pledges to uphold them.

Following the unhappy advent of the Wilson Administration, with bugle blasts, it manifested its purpose to put the 45,000 fourth class postoffices in this country into the classified service, or rather the people to fill them.

Where the salary of the office per annum ranged between \$180 and \$500, a competitive examination was required for appointment. The three making the highest on the examination were eligible to appointment. Since the Democratic pie distributors had the right to recommend any democrat in the list of eligibles and since he was sure to be appointed and since this, by experience became to be an accepted fact among republicans, naturally they did not trouble themselves to take the examinations, knowing that it would profit them nothing. In this way and by this clever rush the Democratic politicians found a way to put deserving Democrats into most of the postoffices of this whole country where the salary ranged from \$180 to \$500 annually. They did it, too, under the guise of extending the Civil Service. The postmasters in all the 4th class postoffices in the whole country, where the salary of the office is less than \$180 annually they now have appointed upon the recommendation of postoffice inspectors sent to the locality for that purpose.

Post Office Inspectors under a Democratic Administration naturally recommend, when they can, democrats to hold offices. No doubt they have been taught to believe that it stands them in hand to do this, since every postoffice inspector appointed by this administration has been a Democrat. Not a single Republican have they appointed. By these methods substantially the whole postoffice force of the country is now Democratic. I know that that is true in the district I have the honor to represent. Other members of Congress say it is true as to their districts, although, scattered here and there over the

## WINNER OF FIRST PRIZE IN "BEAUTY AND BRAINS CONTEST"



**Mrs. Blanche Hale Golden**

Mrs. Blanche Hale Golden, wife of J. Lynn Golden, won first prize in the "Beauty and Brains Contest" given by the World Film Company. Barbourville citizens should feel proud that we have the prettiest woman out of the 132,000 who submitted their photos from all over the United States and Canada.

Mrs. Golden was born in Tennessee in the year 1892, and came to this county when she was but eleven years old. She was married at the age of sixteen and is the mother of two sons. She is the daughter of Mr. S. H. Hale who put the Electric Light Plant on its high efficiency at this place and at Pineville, Ky. He died at the John Hopkins Hospital at Baltimore, Md., last year. It is hoped that Mrs. Golden will prove her efficiency in the acts before the camera, and that she will soon be receiving a lucrative salary.

country are Republicans still holding on.

This complete overthrow of the merit system, the turning out of office trained and experienced Republicans, and putting in their places untrained and inexperienced Democrats, has given us the poorest mail service within the recollection of this generation.

Business men have bitterly complained at the confusion and delay in the transmission and delivery of the mails, but the rural districts have suffered most in the shortening and abolishing of routes for the sake of economy in the Post Office Department. And while it would appear that the Democratic politicians ought to be satisfied with the number of republican postmasters they have turned out of office and the number of democrats they have put in, still their thirst seems insatiable, only last year they tried to put all the assistant postmasters of the country, in the larger sized offices, under the spoils system but failed. Now they are trying a method. They are resorting to a most revolutionary and far reaching plan to make a political machine out of the entire post office force and system.

There passed the United States Senate on March 15, 1916, a bill styled a "Postal Savings" bill, containing this provision:

Sec. 18 "That hereafter the Postmaster General may establish, under such rules and regulations as he may prescribe, one or more branch offices, non-accounting offices, or stations of any post office for the transaction of such postal business as may

be required for the convenience of the public."

It looks innocent. It appears harmless. Its purpose seems to be studiously concealed in the language used. Let me reveal its meaning through the gentleman from Wisconsin' Mr. Stearnson, the ranking Republican member on the Post Office and Post Roads Committee. He said concerning it:

"It amounts to this, that the Postmaster General can abolish some fifty-odd thousand post offices and annex them as substations to the principal offices that he may select. It is proposed by some to make the country a postal division under this bill and the First Assistant Postmaster General stated in the hearings that he would have authority under the law to establish one post office in each county of the United States and have all the other offices as substations.

Now, there are 533 first-class offices, 2,139 second-class offices, 5,278 third-class offices, and 56,380 fourth-class offices in the U. S. If that plan as proposed should go through, it would be possible, and it is evidently the intention of the department to make one post office in each county. There are 3,000 counties in the United States. You would therefore abolish something like 55,000 or 56,000 post offices and make them substations. It would create that many vacancies to be filled whether they appointed the old postmasters as superintendents of substations or selected new men. If you do away with the many thousands of little

postmasters who receive but a small pittance for their services, and put those little offices and substations in charge of clerks at \$1,200 a year, which is the way it is proposed to furnish efficient men such as they have not got in the local communities, it would increase the expense of the Postal Service. If you pass this law you could make vacancies for 56,000 men, to be filled in this case by worthy Democrats, and then put them into the civil service forever. As to the efficiency, who can tell?

I do not believe this bill will become a law at this session of Congress. There are men in this House, Democrats though they are, who will not stand for this legislation.

In my judgment the Democratic majority in this House is too small to pass this bill at this time but with a larger Democratic majority, in all probability, it would go through. But that majority will not be larger for years to come. The people will have their say about that in November.

When they have spoken again there will be returned to this House an old time republican majority.

The Democratic Party has been weighed in the balance, found wanting. It has failed to keep the faith.

The Democratic leaders have broken their Baltimore platform pledges on the Immigration question, and the labor question. They reversed themselves completely on the Panama Canal tolls plank. Their broken pledges of economy is known of all men and denied by nobody. The high cost of living has scared still higher since their advent into power, although they pledged themselves to reduce it at once. The only reason they can give for it is that it has gone higher because it has not come lower. They promised they would put a tariff law on the Statute books of our country that would not injure legitimate industry.

And yet but for the European war, the darkest and grimest panic this country has ever seen would now be upon us. They said that the laboring classes, along with the great masses of our citizenship were staggering under the weight and burden of robber protective tariff laws. They promised relief in Free Trade. They promised the labor-

(Continued on last page)

## SAMPSON THE PEOPLE'S CHOICE

**Spoke In the Interest of  
His Candidacy to Large  
and Enthusiastic Crowd  
at London Monday.**

Special to The Advocate:

London, May 23, 1916.—Judge Sampson spoke in the interest of his candidacy for the Republican nomination for Appellate Judge and was enthusiastically greeted by a large number of voters, assembled in the court house. It was the opening day of the Laurel Circuit Court and an unusually large crowd was in town. The Judge found the same condition prevailing in Laurel county as exists in so many other counties visited; that is, that the farmers and laboring men are for him, and want him to be their Judge. They will give Sampson a rousing big vote in Laurel. At this stage of the campaign, it looks like Sampson will carry in addition to the counties in his own Circuit Court District, also all the counties of the 26th and 27th Judicial Districts, and will get a good vote over any candidate all over the western end of the Appellate District. He will get votes in other parts, and sufficient to insure his nomination by good safe plurality. Judge Sampson is the people's choice. Everywhere he is being supported by the good, honest laboring man. He has always been their friend and stood for their rights. The people can trust him.

On Sunday Judge Sampson, and his friend, Judge William Lewis, Mrs. Lewis, J. M. Robison, J. L. Harrison and many others went out from London to the Baptist Association at Bush, some twelve miles from London. There were, it is said, more than fifteen hundred people there. Judge Sampson was called for and delivered an address on that occasion. Judge Lewis also made a short talk. At all places visited the people were enthusiastic for Sampson.

## For Sale

One Ford Automobile good as new, for half price. For further information call at the office of the Mountain Advocate.

**J. M. ROBSION,**  
President.

**ROBT. W. COLE,**  
Cashier.

## "THE ROLL OF HONOR BANK"

### We Grow

The deposits of this Bank were:—

May 1st 1911 . .	\$108,039.92
May 1st 1913 . .	188,395.51
May 1st 1916 . .	363,107.12

Growth, strength, skillful management, and helpful assistance to our partron, are the strong points of this Bank.

The deposits of this Bank have increased nearly 300% in five years.

**We Pay 3% Interest on Time Deposits.**

Your money is secured by assets of nearly a half Million, and by stockholders worth more than a Million and a half.

**FIRST NATIONAL BANK**  
Barbourville, Ky.

## A ROLL OF HONOR BANK

Is one whose surplus is equal to its capital stock. "The Financier", a paper published in New York, gets from the Government the names of all banks whose surplus is equal to its capital, and publishes them as HONOR ROLL BANKS. Thus if a bank has a capital of \$15,000.00 and a surplus of \$15,000.00 it is an "Honor Roll Bank" just the same as a bank with a MILLION DOLLARS of CAPITAL and a MILLION DOLLARS of SURPLUS.

## The National Bank of JOHN A. BLACK

Capital Paid in Cash - \$30,000.00  
Surplus More than - 32,000.00  
Resources of Bank and its  
Stockholders more than \$2,500,000.00

**Open an Account with us. We Appreciate your Business be it Large or Small.**

**3 % Paid on Time Deposits.**

W. R. LAY,  
Acting President.

H. B. CLARK,  
Cashier.